

Rep. Jaime M. Andrade, Jr.

## Filed: 4/20/2021

	10200HB1811ham002 LRB102 03966 JLS 25587 a							
1	AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 1811							
2	AMENDMENT NO Amend House Bill 1811 by replacing							
3	everything after the enacting clause with the following:							
4 5	"Section 5. The Illinois Human Rights Act is amended by							
5	changing Sections 2-101 and 2-102 as follows:							
6	(775 ILCS 5/2-101)							
7	Sec. 2-101. Definitions. The following definitions are							
8	applicable strictly in the context of this Article.							
9	(A) Employee.							
10	(1) "Employee" includes:							
11	(a) Any individual performing services for							
12	remuneration within this State for an employer;							
13	(b) An apprentice;							
14	(c) An applicant for any apprenticeship.							
15	For purposes of subsection (D) of Section 2-102 of							
16	this Act, "employee" also includes an unpaid intern. An							

1	unpaid intern is a person who performs work for an
2	employer under the following circumstances:
3	(i) the employer is not committed to hiring the
4	person performing the work at the conclusion of the
5	intern's tenure;
6	(ii) the employer and the person performing the
7	work agree that the person is not entitled to wages for
8	the work performed; and
9	(iii) the work performed:
10	(I) supplements training given in an
11	educational environment that may enhance the
12	employability of the intern;
13	(II) provides experience for the benefit of
14	the person performing the work;
15	(III) does not displace regular employees;
16	(IV) is performed under the close supervision
17	of existing staff; and
18	(V) provides no immediate advantage to the
19	employer providing the training and may
20	occasionally impede the operations of the
21	employer.
22	(2) "Employee" does not include:
23	(a) (Blank);
24	(b) Individuals employed by persons who are not
25	"employers" as defined by this Act;
26	(c) Elected public officials or the members of

1	their immediate personal staffs;
2	(d) Principal administrative officers of the State
3	or of any political subdivision, municipal corporation
4	or other governmental unit or agency;
5	(e) A person in a vocational rehabilitation
6	facility certified under federal law who has been
7	designated an evaluee, trainee, or work activity
8	client.
9	(B) Employer.
10	(1) "Employer" includes:
11	(a) Any person employing one or more employees
12	within Illinois during 20 or more calendar weeks
13	within the calendar year of or preceding the alleged
14	violation;
15	(b) Any person employing one or more employees
16	when a complainant alleges civil rights violation due
17	to unlawful discrimination based upon his or her
18	physical or mental disability unrelated to ability,
19	pregnancy, or sexual harassment;
20	(c) The State and any political subdivision,
21	municipal corporation or other governmental unit or
22	agency, without regard to the number of employees;
23	(d) Any party to a public contract without regard
24	to the number of employees;
25	(e) A joint apprenticeship or training committee
26	without regard to the number of employees.

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- (2) "Employer" does not include any place of worship, religious corporation, association, educational institution, society, or non-profit nursing institution conducted by and for those who rely upon treatment by prayer through spiritual means in accordance with the tenets of a recognized church or religious denomination with respect to the employment of individuals of a particular religion to perform work connected with the carrying on by such place of worship, corporation, association, educational institution, society or non-profit nursing institution of its activities.
- (C) Employment Agency. "Employment Agency" includes both public and private employment agencies and any person, labor organization, or labor union having a hiring hall or hiring office regularly undertaking, with or without compensation, to procure opportunities to work, or to procure, recruit, refer or place employees.
- (D) Labor Organization. "Labor Organization" includes any organization, labor union, craft union, or any voluntary unincorporated association designed to further the cause of the rights of union labor which is constituted for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or apprenticeships or applications for apprenticeships, or of other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment, including apprenticeships or

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- 1 applications for apprenticeships.
- 2 (D-5) Predictive Data Analytics. "Predictive data
  3 analytics" means the use of automated machine learning
  4 algorithms for the purpose of statistically analyzing an
  5 employee's behavior.
  - (E) Sexual Harassment. "Sexual harassment" means any unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors or any conduct of a sexual nature when (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual, or (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.

For purposes of this definition, the phrase "working environment" is not limited to a physical location an employee is assigned to perform his or her duties.

(E-1) Harassment. "Harassment" means any unwelcome conduct on the basis of an individual's actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, sex, marital status, order of protection status, disability, military status, sexual orientation, pregnancy, unfavorable discharge from military service, or citizenship status that has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with the individual's work performance or creating an intimidating,

- 1 hostile, or offensive working environment. For purposes of
- 2 this definition, the phrase "working environment" is not
- 3 limited to a physical location an employee is assigned to
- 4 perform his or her duties.
- 5 (F) Religion. "Religion" with respect to employers
- 6 includes all aspects of religious observance and practice, as
- 7 well as belief, unless an employer demonstrates that he is
- 8 unable to reasonably accommodate an employee's or prospective
- 9 employee's religious observance or practice without undue
- 10 hardship on the conduct of the employer's business.
- 11 (G) Public Employer. "Public employer" means the State, an
- 12 agency or department thereof, unit of local government, school
- district, instrumentality or political subdivision.
- 14 (H) Public Employee. "Public employee" means an employee
- of the State, agency or department thereof, unit of local
- 16 government, school district, instrumentality or political
- 17 subdivision. "Public employee" does not include public
- officers or employees of the General Assembly or agencies
- 19 thereof.
- 20 (I) Public Officer. "Public officer" means a person who is
- 21 elected to office pursuant to the Constitution or a statute or
- 22 ordinance, or who is appointed to an office which is
- 23 established, and the qualifications and duties of which are
- 24 prescribed, by the Constitution or a statute or ordinance, to
- 25 discharge a public duty for the State, agency or department
- 26 thereof, unit of local government, school district,

- instrumentality or political subdivision. 1
- (J) Eligible Bidder. "Eligible bidder" means a person who, 2
- 3 prior to contract award or prior to bid opening for State
- 4 contracts for construction or construction-related services,
- 5 has filed with the Department a properly completed, sworn and
- currently valid employer report form, pursuant to the 6
- Department's regulations. The provisions of this Article 7
- 8 relating to eligible bidders apply only to bids on contracts
- 9 with the State and its departments, agencies, boards, and
- 10 commissions, and the provisions do not apply to bids on
- 11 contracts with units of local government or school districts.
- (K) Citizenship Status. "Citizenship status" means the 12
- 13 status of being:
- 14 (1) a born U.S. citizen;
- 15 (2) a naturalized U.S. citizen;
- 16 (3) a U.S. national; or
- (4) a person born outside the United States and not a 17
- U.S. citizen who is not an unauthorized alien and who is 18
- protected from discrimination under the provisions of 19
- 20 Section 1324b of Title 8 of the United States Code, as now
- or hereafter amended. 2.1
- (Source: P.A. 100-43, eff. 8-9-17; 101-221, eff. 1-1-20; 22
- 101-430, eff. 7-1-20; revised 8-4-20.) 23
- 24 (775 ILCS 5/2-102) (from Ch. 68, par. 2-102)
- 25 Sec. 2-102. Civil rights violations - employment. It is a

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civil rights violation:

- (A) Employers. For any employer to refuse to hire, to segregate, to engage in harassment as defined subsection (E-1) of Section 2-101, or to act with respect to recruitment, hiring, promotion, renewal of employment, selection for training or apprenticeship, discharge. discipline, tenure or terms, privileges or conditions of employment on the basis of unlawful discrimination or citizenship status. An employer is responsible harassment the employer's nonmanagerial by and nonsupervisory employees only if the employer becomes the conduct and fails to take reasonable aware of corrective measures.
- (A-5) Language. For an employer to impose a restriction that has the effect of prohibiting a language from being spoken by an employee in communications that are unrelated to the employee's duties.

For the purposes of this subdivision (A-5), "language" means a person's native tongue, such as Polish, Spanish, or Chinese. "Language" does not include such things as slang, jargon, profanity, or vulgarity.

(A-10) Harassment of nonemployees. For any employer, employment agency, or labor organization to engage in harassment of nonemployees in the workplace. An employer is responsible for harassment of nonemployees by the employer's nonmanagerial and nonsupervisory employees only

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if the employer becomes aware of the conduct and fails to take reasonable corrective measures. For the purposes of this subdivision (A-10), "nonemployee" means a person who is not otherwise an employee of the employer and is directly performing services for the employer pursuant to a contract with that employer. "Nonemployee" includes contractors and consultants. This subdivision applies to harassment occurring on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

- (B) Employment agency. For any employment agency to fail or refuse to classify properly, accept applications and register for employment referral or apprenticeship referral, refer for employment, or refer for apprenticeship on the basis of unlawful discrimination or citizenship status or to accept from any person any job order, requisition or request for referral of applicants for employment or apprenticeship which makes or has the effect of making unlawful discrimination or discrimination on the basis of citizenship status a condition of referral.
- (C) Labor organization. For any labor organization to limit, segregate or classify its membership, or to limit employment opportunities, selection and training for apprenticeship in any trade or craft, or otherwise to take, or fail to take, any action which affects adversely any person's status as an employee or as an applicant for

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employment or as an apprentice, or as an applicant for apprenticeships, or wages, tenure, hours of employment or apprenticeship conditions on the basis of unlawful discrimination or citizenship status.

- (D) Sexual harassment. For any employer, employee, agent of any employer, employment agency or labor organization to engage in sexual harassment; provided, that an employer shall be responsible for sexual harassment of the employer's employees by nonemployees or nonmanagerial and nonsupervisory employees only if the employer becomes aware of the conduct and fails to take reasonable corrective measures.
- (D-5)Sexual harassment of nonemployees. For employer, employee, agent of any employer, employment labor organization to engage agency, or in harassment of nonemployees in the workplace. An employer is responsible for sexual harassment of nonemployees by the employer's nonmanagerial and nonsupervisory employees only if the employer becomes aware of the conduct and fails to take reasonable corrective measures. For the purposes of this subdivision (D-5), "nonemployee" means a person who is not otherwise an employee of the employer is directly performing services for the employer pursuant to a contract with that employer. "Nonemployee" includes contractors and consultants. This subdivision applies to sexual harassment occurring on or after the

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effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

- (E) Public employers. For any public employer to refuse to permit a public employee under its jurisdiction who takes time off from work in order to practice his or her religious beliefs to engage in work, during hours than such employee's regular working consistent with the operational needs of the employer and in order to compensate for work time lost for such religious reasons. Any employee who elects such deferred work shall be compensated at the wage rate which he or she would have earned during the originally scheduled work period. The employer may require that an employee who plans to take time off from work in order to practice his or her religious beliefs provide the employer with a notice of his or her intention to be absent from work not exceeding 5 days prior to the date of absence.
- (E-5) Religious discrimination. For any employer to impose upon a person as a condition of obtaining or retaining employment, including opportunities for promotion, advancement, or transfer, any terms or conditions that would require such person to violate or forgo a sincerely held practice of his or her religion including, but not limited to, the wearing of any attire, clothing, or facial hair in accordance with the requirements of his or her religion, unless, after

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engaging in a bona fide effort, the employer demonstrates that it is unable to reasonably accommodate the employee's or prospective employee's sincerely held religious belief, practice, or observance without undue hardship on the conduct of the employer's business.

Nothing in this Section prohibits an employer from enacting a dress code or grooming policy that may include restrictions on attire, clothing, or facial hair to maintain workplace safety or food sanitation.

- (F) Training and apprenticeship programs. For any employer, employment agency or labor organization to discriminate against a person on the basis of age in the selection, referral for or conduct of apprenticeship or training programs.
  - (G) Immigration-related practices.
  - (1) for an employer to request for purposes of satisfying the requirements of Section 1324a(b) of Title 8 of the United States Code, as now or hereafter amended, more or different documents than are required under such Section or to refuse to honor documents tendered that on their face reasonably appear to be genuine; or
  - (2) for an employer participating in the E-Verify Program, as authorized by 8 U.S.C. 1324a, Notes, Pilot Programs for Employment Eligibility Confirmation (enacted by PL 104-208, div. C title IV, subtitle A) to

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refuse to hire, to segregate, or to act with respect to recruitment, hiring, promotion, renewal of employment, selection for training or apprenticeship, discharge, discipline, tenure or terms, privileges or conditions of employment without following the procedures under the E-Verify Program.

- (H) (Blank).
- (I) Pregnancy. For an employer to refuse to hire, to segregate, or to act with respect to recruitment, hiring, promotion, renewal of employment, selection for training or apprenticeship, discharge, discipline, tenure or terms, privileges or conditions of employment on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or medical or common conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth. Women affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or medical or common conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth shall be treated the same for all employment-related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work, regardless of the source of the inability to work or employment classification or status.
  - (J) Pregnancy; reasonable accommodations.
  - (1) If after a job applicant or employee, including a part-time, full-time, or probationary employee, requests a reasonable accommodation, for an employer to not make reasonable accommodations for any

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medical or common condition of a job applicant or employee related to pregnancy or childbirth, unless the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the ordinary operation of the business of the employer. employer may request documentation from the employee's health care provider concerning the need for the requested reasonable accommodation or accommodations to the same extent documentation is requested for conditions related to disability if the employer's request for documentation is job-related and consistent with business necessity. The employer may require only the medical justification for requested accommodation or accommodations, description of the reasonable accommodation accommodations medically advisable, the date the reasonable accommodation or accommodations became medically advisable, and the probable duration of the reasonable accommodation or accommodations. It is the duty of the individual seeking a reasonable accommodation or accommodations to submit to the employer any documentation that is requested in accordance with this paragraph. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the employer may require documentation by the employee's health care provider to determine compliance with other laws. The employee

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and employer shall engage in a timely, good faith, and meaningful exchange to determine effective reasonable accommodations.

- (2) For an employer to deny employment opportunities or benefits to or take adverse action against an otherwise qualified job applicant or employee, including a part-time, full-time, probationary employee, if the denial or adverse action is based on the need of the employer to make reasonable accommodations to the known medical or common conditions related to the pregnancy or childbirth of the applicant or employee.
- (3) For an employer to require a job applicant or employee, including a part-time, full-time, probationary employee, affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or medical or common conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth to accept an accommodation when the applicant or employee did not request an accommodation and the applicant or employee chooses not to accept the employer's accommodation.
- (4) For an employer to require an employee, including a part-time, full-time, or probationary employee, to take leave under any leave law or policy of the employer if another reasonable accommodation can be provided to the known medical or common conditions related to the pregnancy or childbirth of

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an employee. No employer shall fail or refuse to employee affected by reinstate the pregnancy, childbirth, or medical or common conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth to her original job or to an with equivalent equivalent position pay accumulated seniority, retirement, fringe benefits, other applicable service credits upon signifying her intent to return or when her need for reasonable accommodation ceases, unless the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the ordinary operation of the business of the employer.

For the purposes of this subdivision (J), "reasonable accommodations" means reasonable modifications adjustments to the job application process or work environment, or to the manner or circumstances under which the position desired or held is customarily performed, that enable an applicant or employee affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or medical or common conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth to be considered for the position the applicant desires or to perform the essential functions of that position, and may include, but not limited to: more frequent or longer bathroom breaks, breaks for increased water intake, and breaks for periodic rest; private non-bathroom space for expressing breast milk and breastfeeding; seating; assistance with

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manual labor; light duty; temporary transfer to a less strenuous or hazardous position; the provision of an accessible worksite; acquisition or modification of equipment; job restructuring; a part-time or modified work schedule; appropriate adjustment or modifications of examinations, training materials, or policies; reassignment to a vacant position; time off to recover from conditions related to childbirth; and leave necessitated by pregnancy, childbirth, or medical or common conditions resulting from pregnancy or childbirth.

For the purposes of this subdivision (J), "undue hardship" means an action that is prohibitively expensive or disruptive when considered in light of the following factors: (i) the nature and cost of the accommodation (ii) the overall financial resources of the needed; facility or facilities involved in the provision of the reasonable accommodation, the number of persons employed at the facility, the effect on expenses and resources, or the impact otherwise of the accommodation upon the operation of the facility; (iii) the overall financial resources of the employer, the overall size of the business of the employer with respect to the number of its employees, and the number, type, and location of facilities; and (iv) the type of operation or operations of the employer, including the composition, structure, and functions of the workforce of the employer, the geographic

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separateness, administrative, or fiscal relationship of the facility or facilities in question to the employer. The employer has the burden of proving undue hardship. The fact that the employer provides or would be required to provide a similar accommodation to similarly situated employees creates a rebuttable presumption that the accommodation does not impose an undue hardship on the employer.

No employer is required by this subdivision (J) to create additional employment that the employer would not otherwise have created, unless the employer does so or would do so for other classes of employees who need accommodation. The employer is not required to discharge any employee, transfer any employee with more seniority, or promote any employee who is not qualified to perform the job, unless the employer does so or would do so to accommodate other classes of employees who need it.

## (K) Notice.

(1) For an employer to fail to post or keep posted in a conspicuous location on the premises of the employer where notices to employees are customarily posted, or fail to include in any employee handbook information concerning an employee's rights under this Article, a notice, to be prepared or approved by the Department, summarizing the requirements of this Article and information pertaining to the filing of a

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charge, including the right to be free from unlawful discrimination, the right to be free from sexual harassment, and the right to certain reasonable accommodations. The Department shall make documents required under this paragraph available for retrieval from the Department's website.

(2) Upon notification of a violation of paragraph (1) of this subdivision (K), the Department may launch a preliminary investigation. If the Department finds a violation, the Department may issue a notice to show cause giving the employer 30 days to correct the violation. If the violation is not corrected, the Department may initiate a charge of a civil rights violation.

## (L) Predictive Data Analytics.

(1) For an employer that uses predictive data analytics in its employment decisions, to consider any data about an employee that correlates with the employee's race or zip code in making a decision to refuse to hire, to segregate, or to act with respect to recruitment, hiring, promotion, renewal of employment, selection for training or apprenticeship, discharge, discipline, tenure or terms, privileges, or conditions of employment.

(2) An employer that uses predictive data analytics to evaluate employees and that employs in a

1	calendar year more than 50 employees who are Illinois
2	residents shall, within 90 days after the effective
3	date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General
4	Assembly, devise procedures to ensure that it does not
5	inadvertently consider information that correlates
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	with race or zip code when making a decision to refuse
7	to hire, to segregate, or to act with respect to
8	recruitment, hiring, promotion, renewal of employment,
9	selection for training or apprenticeship, discharge,
10	discipline, tenure or terms, privileges, or conditions
11	of employment.
12	(Source: P.A. 100-100, eff. 8-11-17; 100-588, eff. 6-8-18;
13	101-221, eff. 1-1-20.)

- 14 Section 10. The Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business 15 Practices Act is amended by adding Section 2WWW as follows:
- 16 (815 ILCS 505/2WWW new)

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- Sec. 2WWW. Creditworthiness; use of predictive analytics. 17
- 18 (a) In this Section, "predictive data analytics" means the use of automated machine learning algorithms for the purpose 19 20 of statistically analyzing a person's behavior.
  - (b) A person or entity that relies either partially or fully on predictive data analytics to determine a consumer's creditworthiness may not allow information about the consumer that assigns specific risk factors to the consumer's race or

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1	zip	code	to	influence	any	conclusion	regarding	the	consumer'	S
2	creditworthiness.									

- (c) A person or entity that uses predictive data analytics to determine the creditworthiness of more than 50 consumers in a calendar year who are Illinois residents shall, within 90 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, devise procedures to ensure that it does not consider information that assigns specific risk factors to a consumer's race or zip code when determining a consumer's creditworthiness.
- 11 (d) A person or entity that violates this Section commits an unlawful practice within the meaning of this Act.". 12